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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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For the Recorder.

## PUBLIC PRAYERS.

If there be at this time one object which, more than any other, of particular interest, I could desire to bring before my fellow citizens, it is that of public devotions to the Father of Menses. Several causes have been working to the end which we see accomplished, and public, united, general prayer is too infrequent. It is a christian duty, among a christian people, should it not be the custom every day to publicly acknowledge our dependence on God, and call upon him for necessary blessings? The Mahometan does not fail in this duty of prayer; no business, no difficulty, nor pleasure will he permit to interfere with his duty. The return of the hours is not more regular than is his open and public acknowledgement of dependence on God. The Pagan has his temple for daily public offerings, though idolatrous. Many are the cases wherein this religious devotion to "all gods," idols of wood and stone, leads the worshippers into such constancy and stolidity, that they merit the appellation literally of devotees. If false religion hath such homage, what should the true have? If such actions spring forth from nature alone, where is even our regard to nature's dictates? If unilluminated souls have this fervor, what should be the case of the well and truly enlightened?

Whatever be the darkness of paganism, whatever the blind tyranny of the discipline of Mahomet, the followers of both are right, act naturally, and in their offerings daily at the shrine of whomsoever they worship, fulfil, in their manner, a great law of duty. Conscience and reason are obeyed by them. Where then, let each answer for himself, where are conscience and reason with us? These principles, laws, as they are in the heart of man, prohibit our public neglect. The inattention to united general prayer, would not pass unexamined, by even reason and nature.

But one additional new law is well, as a new edition of the old law of Nature; it is a new obligation, at the same time enforcing the former, the ancient obligation, in its full strength.

Prayer in public, therefore, should be a distinct religious service, having its own seasons and order. It should be set prominently forth, by itself. It should be regulated, and the regulation should be the dictate of our faith, and by that incorporated in the round of our ordinary duties. Let the public performance of this great duty be dissociated from all things else; having its own hour, its own place, its own rule. At present it is with us generally too much mingled with other thoughts and duties; and in the number of things crowded together, prayer is sometimes very indistinctly regarded, and often nearly overlooked.

Certainly it should not have this secondary place. Our ordinary meetings should be for prayer; and preaching should be occasional. Let our public prayer have its hour on the return of each day; while preaching, as to its frequency, ought to be left to circumstances and discretion. This would be giving operation to our sense of duty; it would be setting a right value upon things; and if I am not deceived, the religious condition of society would be much improved. We should do that from a habit, and by a law without persuasion, which the very urgency of constant entreaty now leads us to neglect. And this habit of having a holy duty daily, seasonably, openly done, would give such an estimate of religion in life as has not hitherto prevailed. Yes, let christians make it their rule to enter the temple of their God each day, with the sacrifice of prayer and praise; let it be the law of their own duty, originating in their faith, and persevered in by their faith; it would be more for the solid establishment of true religion among us, than all other means could be. It would produce a great and good effect. The opposing world would receive their tone of feeling from the practice; they would follow it too; and christians, while getting blessings for themselves, would draw them down on others.

It will often be practicable. Let me tried, then. The Lord is in his holy temple, saith the prophet; Let the earth keep silence before him. A house of prayer, is his temple. It is there he hath chosen to dwell, for the revelations of his mercy, and grace, and righteousness to sinful men. It were well, then, for every one of us, to make the Psalmist's sentiment his own:

"O God, my gracious God, to thee My morning prayers shall offer be; For thee my thirsty soul doth pant; My fainting flesh implores thy grace, Within this dry and barren place, Where I refreshing waters want."

O to my longing eyes once more That view of glorious power restore, Which thy majestic power displays; Because to me thy wondrous love Than life itself does dearer prove, My lips shall always speak thy praise.

## LETTER OF THE Hon. William C. Rives, (of Virginia.)

Castle Hill, Feb. 15, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: You inquire of me what are my views on the subject of the pending Presidential election, and what course I think ought to be pursued in it by those of us in general of the republican party who have been opposed to the leading measures of the present administration.

While my name was recently before the Legislature, by the act of my friends, as a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States, I declined, in answer to various communications from members of that body, to give any pledge of support to either of the Presidential candidates, as the condition of my election. I did so, because, while it is clear that, under the constitution, a senator of the United States can, in no possible contingency, be called on, as such, to give any vote or perform other act in the election of president, I believed that the practice of requiring of those who might be brought forward for the office of senator, pledges to support this or that man for the presidency, however it may be otherwise viewed by many honorable and patriotic men, is a practice fatally calculated to destroy the independence of the Legislative Department, and to prostrate it at the feet of the Executive power, whose inordinate growth and overshadowing influence already threaten the very existence of our free institutions. In regard to all those questions of public policy and legislation which were likely to come before the senate of the United States for its appropriate and legitimate action, my opinions were fully known, or if they were not so, I was ever ready to declare and explain them to the best of my ability, in answer to any inquiries which might be addressed to me. I had, moreover, been very recently in the public service, and my acts in the discharge of the trust confided to me, which were neither few nor equivocal, nor unattended with circumstances of peculiar trial, were before the country, affording, as it seemed to me, the most authentic interpretation of my principles, as well as the surest guarantee of my future course.

For these various reasons, I felt that I ought not to give any pledge of support to any of the presidential candidates, as the condition of my election to the senate, intended to do so while my name was recently before the legislature, in connection with the election for that office. These motives of reserve have now ceased. My name is no longer before the legislature for that or any other office; and as, in time past, it has never been by my act or solicitation of mine, so, whether it shall at any time hereafter be, will depend on the free will of others, not mine. And in the event, even, of my name being again presented to the legislature, by the partiality and generous confidence with which my friends and fellow-citizens have been heretofore pleased to distinguish me, the presidential election will have been determined, and we shall all, of necessity, have taken our equal and responsible parts in it, before the legislature, according to their recent decision in the subject, will proceed to the election of senator of the United States. Under these circumstances, I can no longer feel the slightest delicacy, as a private citizen, in expressing to you, freely and without reserve, my opinions on the interesting question you propound to me.

You inquiry naturally divides itself into two branches. The first is, can we support the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate—those of us, I mean, who have been in earnest in our opposition to the leading measures and prevailing policy of his administration? And this question would seem properly and plainly to resolve itself into another. Has he abandoned or withdrawn any of those measures, to which we have been, and are still thus opposed? So far from it, we have seen that, in his recent message to Congress, he has again brought forward and urged, with increased determination of purpose, his now cherished sub-treasury scheme, which, at the time of his election, all his political friends believed to be fraught, and which we still believed to be fraught, with the direst evils to the country. He has not only again earnestly recommended this scheme, but he has urged its adoption in the most obnoxious and objectionable of all the forms it has ever assumed. I refer, of course, to what has been commonly called the *sine qua non* of the public discipline introduced and organized under the auspices of the present chief magistrate, the fundamental canon of which is that every member of the party which brought him into power, must surrender his individual opinions and convictions on public measures, however profoundly entertained, to the dictum of the President, and support whatever he shall recommend, under pain of excommunication and political death for disobedience. By these means, combined with the powerful persuasives of his official patronage, the President is virtually invested with supreme power. The debasing principle has been openly avowed, as well as practically enforced, that the first duty of the public functionary is to the president who appoints, and not to the country which employs him, and that so long as he renders good political service to his chief, no infidelity to his public trust, nor even the grossest peculation, shall be suffered to deprive him of his of-

the present"—when we know, that in two-thirds or three-fourths of the states species is at an average premium of ten per cent, above the common currency! Most "auspicious," indeed, for the interests of those who are the recipients and beneficiaries of the public contributions, but surely not for the interests of the people, who are the payers, immediate or ultimate, of all these contributions.

In compliance with this recommendation of the President, we have just seen the sub-treasury bill, with the obnoxious species clause, hurried through one branch of the national legislature, by a minority vote, in the absence of many members, when, if that body (the senate,) had been full, and its members had voted in conformity to the opinions and wishes, either expressed or understood, of their respective states, the measure would have been defeated. And yet, in the face of such facts as these, appeals are still made in the name of a blind and abject party allegiance, to many who are truly opposed to this scheme from a thorough conviction of its most dangerous and fatal tendencies, to support the re-election of the President, by whose influence and anti-republican contumacy it is to be imposed and permanently fastened upon the country. A poor attempt is now made to give plausibility and effect to this appeal; by representing the sub-treasury scheme as a mere question of *expediency*, on which men may agree to differ without any compromise of principle, on either side; and this attempt is made, too, by those who have themselves but recently denounced the scheme in the strongest terms, as dangerous to the public liberty, by giving the President the immediate control of the public money, putting into his hands "fund of corruption," and alarmingly increasing the power and influence of his office, "already too great for a republic." Surely, when considerations such as these are involved, the question is one of vital and fundamental importance. In this aspect—as a measure alike hostile to the public liberty, and warring upon the prosperity of the country, directly and indirectly, in all its most essential interests,—the sub-treasury project has been viewed by those *Conservative Republicans*, who have given evidence of the sincerity of their faith by fearlessly and unflinchingly meeting the denunciations which their profession has drawn down upon them. Entertaining such opinions, can they, as vendor their minds and their wills to the slavish discipline of party, as to support the re-election of a President, whose policy they believed to be fraught with consequences so calamitous to their country? I humbly think not.

Another disingenuous device for entrapping conservative votes, is founded on the assumption that they differ with the President on but a single question. Even were this so, it would be cause enough for the withdrawal of their support, where the question is one of so grave and fundamental a character as the conservatives honestly believe the sub-treasury scheme to be. But the assumption is wholly untrue. The conservative republicans have differed, and still differ with the President on other points of the highest importance. They have seen, through the whole course of his administration, and in the conduct of his friends, a systematic design to build up the practical supremacy of the Executive power, at the expense of the Legislative department, and of the people themselves. They have seen this design pursued, not only by the persevering efforts which have been made to secure to the President and his agents the custody and control of the public moneys, through the medium of the sub-treasury scheme, but also by the new and alarming doctrine, which was broached in his annual message at the commencement of the late session of Congress in December, 1838, that, in the management of the public revenue, he should be left "at liberty" to employ banks or not, without legal regulation and at his mere discretion, as depositaries and fiscal agents of the government, —thus subjecting all the moneyed institutions of the country to his influence and control. In the steady pursuit of the same great aim, they have seen a system of party discipline introduced and organized under the auspices of the present chief magistrate, the fundamental canon of which is that every member of the party which brought him into power, must surrender his individual opinions and convictions on public measures, however profoundly entertained, to the dictum of the President, and support whatever he shall recommend, under pain of excommunication and political death for disobedience. By these means, combined with the powerful persuasives of his official patronage, the President is virtually invested with supreme power. The debasing principle has been openly avowed, as well as practically enforced, that the first duty of the public functionary is to the president who appoints, and not to the country which employs him, and that so long as he renders good political service to his chief, no infidelity to his public trust, nor even the grossest peculation, shall be suffered to deprive him of his of-

fice. While unfaithful agents and public defectors have thus earned impunity and reward, others who have been distinguished by the honest, able and exemplary discharge of their official duties, have been arbitrarily removed from office, for no other reason than that they could not conform the private and involuntary operations of their minds to the standard of executive faith, or that they believed it unbecoming the proprieties of their situation, as public officers, to take a part in those electioneering exertions, which have come to be considered the surest passport to favor and security. And to cap the climax of these bold pretensions of executive power, we have seen a report solemnly put forth and triumphantly carried through, by the President's friends in the Senate, proclaiming in the face of day, and in contempt of the most revered oracles of Anglo-American liberty, the daring heresy that it is both the right and the duty of executive office-holders to intermingle with the freedom of elections, thus sacrificing the vital principle of popular sovereignty itself at the shrine of this new idol of presidential supremacy. While in these measures and proceedings, we have seen the President and his friends pursuing with unvarying aim, as the primary object, it would seem, of their efforts, the dangerous aggrandizement of his power,—in his plan of national policy we have been constantly met with suggestions and recommendations aiming at the subversion of established institutions, and utterly destructive of the repose and settled order of business in the affairs of the country, and appealing to the jealousies and worst passions of society in their support. The special object to which his schemes of innovation have been mainly directed, is unfortunately the most delicate of all the interests of society, and that which requires to be touched with the wisest and most cautious hand—the system of its currency, forming the common measure by which the labour and property of every individual in the community is estimated or exchanged. Instead of pursuing a salutary and practical reform of existing abuses, whatever they may be, (an object in which all good men and patriots would heartily unite with him,) he has brought forward crude and anti-social theories, and has propagated them with all the influence of his high office, which go to the entire destruction of that system of credit, which is coeval with the settlement of our country, is so and to which, whatever irregularities may have sometimes attended it, (as, indeed, what good, in the ordinances of nature or the institutions of man, is not liable to occasional abuse,) every candid and well informed mind must admit that the unparalleled development of American prosperity and civilization has been mainly owing. The President's theories and recommendations, if they mean anything, go to the entire destruction of this long established system, now indissolubly connected with all the interest of society, and to the establishment, in its stead, of an exclusive hard money currency, or something practically tantamount to it, operating a sudden and total revolution in the value of labour, property, and contracts, and involving the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman, the merchant, and in short every class of men, (with the exception of creditors and public officers enjoying fixed salaries from the government,) in one common ruin. As an essential part of this policy, the President has proclaimed a *crusade* against Institutions, deriving their existence from and responsible to the states alone, and in his new born zeal has so far forgotten his former opinions, as to recommend to Congress the enactment of a special bankrupt law, applying to these institutions exclusively, and intended to put an end to their existence by an act of the federal authority—a measure which but a few years before, he had denounced in the strongest terms, as an "odious and unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the states." [See his *Speech in the Senate of the United States, on a proposition of Mr. Branch of N. C. on the 8th of February 1827, 3d vol. Register of Debates, p. 286]*]

Upon all these subjects, the Conservatives have differed, and still differ with the President, as well as upon his sub-treasury scheme. These differences have been manifested by them on various occasions, and in a variety of forms—speeches, votes and discussion of popular assemblies. In regard to myself, I have omitted no proper occasion, in both written and oral addresses to my fellow citizens, to proclaim them; and yet I have seen with infinite surprise, that some persons recently, to cover their own change of position, have alleged that it had been heretofore understood that I differed with the administration on but a single question, that of the sub-treasury! This allegation, too, is made in the face of the notorious fact that I have been denounced by the administration press from one extremity of the country to the other, for daring in the conscientious discharge of my public duty, to oppose and expose divers other acts and measures of the President and his party—his illicit and dangerous renewal of the connection with

the Bank of the United States, and anti-republican in his message to Congress, in the commencement of the last session, with regard to the discretion of banks in general as of the government, at his pleasure, without any rule or law; and finally, in the portentous doctrines of Mr. Wall's report, on the vital principle of representative government—the freedom of elections. On this last occasion, I characterized the general policy of the administration by what seemed to me to be its leading features, and declared my conviction that on all the great questions of respect for the rights of the states,—limitation of executive patronage,—economy in the public expense,—the independence of the legislative department,—asequitance in the decisions of the majority,—and a sacred regard to the right of election,—(the memorable land marks of republicanism laid down by Mr. Jefferson,)—it had widely departed from every principle held and acknowledged by true republicans. It is, moreover, well known that, at the last session of Congress, I opposed, to the best of my ability, another favorite measure of the administration—commonly called the graduation bill,—for virtually giving away to certain favored states, that "common fund" of the public lands, derived in great part from the munificence of Virginia, and in the benefit of which she expressly reserved her equal right to participate. How idle then, the suggestion recently invented, that either myself or the conservatives in general, whose opinions and destiny it is alike my pride to share, have differed from the administration on but a single question.

Let us now inquire whether the President has changed his policy or practices on any of these highly important questions on which we have differed with him. Some of his noisy partisans have claimed for him great credit for the lavish professions of economy he makes in his message to Congress. But what has been the practice, which we are much more interested in knowing than the empty precept of his administration? According to his own statement, the public expenditure during the year 1827, the first of his presidency, amounted to "the sum of thirty three millions of dollars"—during the year 1838, he says this amount "was somewhat reduced"—and for the year 1839, he thinks that the public expenditure "will not in all probability have exceeded twenty six millions of dollars." But this sum of twenty six millions of dollars, happens to be just the double of the public expenditure under the administration of Mr. John Q. Adams, which most of us thought was so enormous and unjustifiable as to merit the displeasure and rebuke of the people. What, however, are we to think of the President's promise of "continued reduction" of the public expense, when we find on the very same page of his message, the most earnest recommendation by him to the favorable consideration of Congress; of a plan of the Secretary of War for recruiting a militia army of two hundred thousand men, one half to be in "active service," the other half to form a "reserve;"—the term of service to be eight years,—the troops to be armed, equipped and paid by the United States, according to a rate of compensation to be fixed by law, but in other respects to be under the "regulation" of the war department? The annual cost of such a force, according to any conception I can form of the Secretary's plan under outline he has given of it, could not fail to add many millions to the public burdens. I now speak only of the question of expense; but in other aspects, this most extraordinary project, emphatically endorsed as it is by the President, for in his message to Congress, he says, "I cannot recommend it too strongly to your consideration," deserves the most serious reflection of every friend of the public liberty.

Is not this militia force, as the Secretary chooses to call it, or the one half of it at least, which is to be "in active service," "recruited for eight years," "stationed" wherever the Secretary of war shall direct—"armed and paid" by the United States, to all intents and purposes, a *standing army*, and denominated a militia force, only to avoid the instinctive jealousies which the name of a *standing army* call up in the mind of every freeman. Can such a force be called *militia* in the sense of the Virginia bill of rights, which declares that "a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state," or in the sense of the constitution of the United States, which authorizes Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions?" Is there at this moment, insurrections, invasion, or resistance to the laws of the union, which would justify calling forth the militia into "actual service"? or if there were, would it justify embodying them as "recruits," for eight years term of service? No such constitutional agency exists or is alleged; and I can view

The Cost of Benevolent Societies.—All the benevolent religious societies in the world, spend but about three millions a dollars annually. If out of our fourteen millions of inhabitants, only one person in twenty-eight smoke cigars, and spends for them on an average two cents a day, the sum is nearly four millions of dollars per annum. Christian Almanac.

How small the cost of benevolence! How great the price of the whistle!

Alcohol.—It is said that "Alcohol is a good creature of God." But it is not to be found in any of the living works of God. There is not a vegetable substance in its living or ripe state, that has a particle of alcohol; it is only when death has commenced, that the art of man comes and arrests the work of death and says, "Death, you shall not die, I will you have slain your thousands."

Rev. Dr. Pitton, of N. York.

Secretary's plan in no other light than  
tion for raising a large stand-  
out encountering the well-  
known jealousies which its  
or otherwise, as a most  
vice for exceeding the in-  
to the federal executive, by set-

ting from the mass of the people  
hundred thousand voting, not fight-  
men, receiving pay from the United  
States as militia "in actual service," and  
looking up to the President as "their com-  
mander in chief," as the constitution, in  
that case, provides and directs. I know  
of but one precedent for so profound a  
contrivance; and that was in the days of  
the "English commonwealth," so called,  
when that wily statesman, Oliver Crom-  
well, divided the kingdom into "twelve  
military jurisdictions," just as the Secre-  
tary now proposes to divide the United  
States into "eight military districts," and  
under cover of organizing the militia,  
assigned them to be "enlisted," or recruit-  
ed, under proper officers, and "regular  
pay to be distributed among them;" which  
the historian says the Lord Protector found  
to be most effectual "resources" for re-  
pressing his political enemies, but which  
all reasonable men considered as "throw-  
ing aside the mask of liberty," and "par-  
celling out the people into so many sub-  
divisions of slavery." I have no dispo-  
sition to question the originality of the  
Secretary, by insinuating that he may  
have derived the hint of his plan from so  
celebrated an authority.

But to return to the interesting ques-  
tion of the financial condition and pro-  
pects of the country—we have just had  
a most impressive admonition of the pre-  
carious and uncertain character of exec-  
utive professions and assurances on this  
subject. You doubtless recollect that in  
his message at the commencement of the  
session of Congress, the President exhib-  
ited a highly flattering picture of the  
condition of the treasury, and of the very  
successful manner in which its operations  
had been conducted. He told the re-  
presentatives of people, "there is every  
reason to believe, if Congress shall keep  
the appropriations within the estimates  
furnished by the Executive, that the out-  
standing treasury notes will be redeemed,  
and the public expenses be defrayed" by  
the existing and current means of the  
treasury, "without imposing upon the people  
any additional burthen, either of loans or  
increased taxes;" and then proceeded to  
descant on the "great evil of a public  
debt in time of peace." This message  
was delivered on the twenty-fourth of De-  
cember, 1839. But

Nec a mens dominum sat tortique futurum.  
Et serrare modum, rebus sublata secundis—  
On the 4th day of February following, in  
less than six weeks after these flattering  
assurances, and before any appropria-  
tion had been made by Congress except  
for their own pay, another message is  
sent, communicating an apprehended  
"deficiency" in the revenue, and urgent-  
ly calling on Congress to "make early  
provision of certain and adequate ad-  
ditional" means to guard the public credit,  
and to meet promptly and faithfully any  
deficiencies in the revenue from whatever  
cause they may arise"—or in other  
words, by another issue of treasury notes,  
or loan in some other form, to incur "that  
very creation of a public debt," with the  
denunciation of which he had embellished  
his discourse at the opening of the  
session of Congress.

Let us look a little farther into the Pre-  
sident's late annual message to Congress,  
to see if it furnished to the Conservatives  
any ground to expect a change either of  
policy or doctrine on any of the questions  
on which they have differed with him.  
Does he renounce any of those dangerous  
and anti-republican claims of executive  
power, which we have seen, have been  
heretofore advanced by him and his  
friends? So far from it, he has, in the  
ominous declaration he makes in his  
message "that the Executive forms a  
component part of the Legislature power,"  
put forth a new and by far the bold-  
est and most unconstitutional pretension  
in behalf of Executive power, that  
ever was avowed or countenanced by  
any statesman in this country. Where  
can the President find any thing to give  
colour to so dangerous a dogma? The  
very first line of the constitution of the  
United States decisively repudiates it by  
expressly declaring that "all legislative  
power herein granted shall be vested in  
the Congress of the United States, which  
shall consist of a Senate and House of  
representatives." Will the President en-  
deavor to find some section to this bold  
pretension in that provision of the consti-  
tution which directs that when "a bill  
has passed the two houses of Congress,"  
it shall be presented to the President for  
his signature; and if he refuses to sign it  
he may return it with his objections to  
the house in which it originated?" But  
this very same provision expressly de-  
clares that though he has refused to sign  
it, yet the bill "shall become a law," without  
his signature, if two thirds of both houses overrule his objections.  
The same provision also declares that  
if "a bill be not returned by the Presi-  
dent within ten days, after it shall have  
been presented to him, the same shall be  
a law, in like manner as if he had signed it."  
This very provision of the Constitu-  
tion, than, showing that a bill may  
"become a law," without the concurrence  
of the President, gives not the  
slightest support to the sweeping claim  
now brought forward by him, that the  
"executive forms a component part of  
the legislative power," while that claim,  
as already remarked, is most emphatically  
repudiated and condemned by the first  
line of the same constitution, which declares  
that "all legislative powers herein granted"  
are vested in the two Houses of Con-  
gress.

If this extraordinary declaration of the  
President were a mere barren theory,  
revolving as it is to the understanding, it  
might be permitted to pass without the ex-  
pression of any other sentiment than that  
of "special wonder" that a statesman who  
had passed through a succession of pub-  
lic trusts to the very highest known to the  
constitution, should so strangely have mis-  
taken both the text and the spirit of the  
"great charter" by which he holds his  
office, and which, in limiting and defin-  
ing the powers and duties of public functionaries,  
intended to give the highest  
practical security to the public liberties.  
But it is not empty speculation, on the  
part of the President. It shows the over-  
whelming anxiety with which he is intent  
on the assertion of executive prerogative,  
and the enlargement of his own powers,  
and how prone he is to confound the  
abuses of executive influence over the le-  
gislative department in the practical ad-  
ministration of the government, (which  
he himself by his system of party discipline,  
has so largely contributed to introduce-  
(with the sacred text of the constitu-  
tion itself.) This new executive reading  
of the constitution was, doubtless, in-  
tended, and has been so interpreted by  
the President's own party, to claim a  
wide latitude in the use and application  
of the veto power; for, if the "executive  
be a component part of the legislative  
power," he would be justified in with-  
holding his approval of any act of legisla-  
tion, on the same principles which would  
justify the non-concurrence of any other  
"component part" of the legislature—of  
the Senate or House of Representatives,  
for example, in respectively deciding on  
bills sent from one house to the other.  
And as a mere difference of opinion as to  
the expediency of the measure proposed,  
has ever been held to justify one house  
in rejecting a bill passed by the other, so  
a like difference of opinion, under this  
new reading of the constitution, would  
justify the President, as a "component  
part of the legislative power," in applying  
the qualified negative or veto, which  
the constitution gives him for special and  
extraordinary occasions, to any act of legi-  
lation passed by the two houses, of  
the expediency of which he may not en-  
tertain the same views that they do:

To show how utterly inconsistent this  
new view of the application of the presi-  
dential veto, is with the old republican  
doctrines, I need only refer you to Mr.  
Jefferson's official opinion, presented to  
Gen. Washington on the constitutionality  
of the bank charter in 1791, in which he  
says, the veto was intended by the  
constitution as a shield to protect the  
constitutional rights of the states, and of the  
co-ordinate departments of the govern-  
ment from the invasions of the legislature,  
and even in such cases, it ought not to  
be interposed, unless the question  
should appear to the mind of the Presi-  
dent to be a "clear" one, and free from  
all reasonable doubt. It, however, un-  
der the novel theory broached by the  
new view, is to be, "the extreme  
medicine, to become the daily food of  
the constitution," and may be legitimate-  
ly used to arrest an ordinary act of legisla-  
tion, upon a mere difference of opinion  
as to its expediency, it is plain, that it  
works at once a fundamental revolution  
in our republican system, imparting to  
the executive power an irresistible energy,  
and enabling the President, in practice,  
habitually to set at naught the decisions  
of the legislative department; for,  
with the great influence his station con-  
fers, he can rarely, if ever, fail to com-  
mand the support of one third of one or  
the other of the two houses of Congress,  
which would be sufficient to sustain his  
negative, and thus put it in his power,  
by his single fist, to control all the rest of  
both bodies of the legislature.

In relation to the dangerous schemes  
of radical innovation heretofore recom-  
mended and encouraged by the President,  
on the subject of the currency, and so  
deeply affecting those daily interests of life,  
which "come home to the business and bosoms of men," the late message,  
instead of disclosing any salutary modification  
of his former opinions, reproduces  
those opinions, in a more naked, unequi-  
valent and alarming form than they have  
ever, heretofore, been presented. It is  
evident, whatever may have been said by  
his partisans to the contrary, that he  
aims at a total overthrow and destruction  
of the existing monetary system of the  
country, and not merely at a safe and  
prudent reform of the errors and abuses  
which may have attended it. After speak-  
ing of certain gross irregularities in the  
course of business lately pursued by the  
Pennsylvania Bank of the United States,  
and one or two other banks, (irregularities  
for which the system, in general,  
cannot, with justice, be held answerable,  
for they consisted in an acknowledged  
abandonment of the fundamental prin-  
ciples and designs of banking and "a devi-  
sion," as the President himself says,  
"from the former course of business in  
this country,") he proceeds to exhibit a  
highly wrought picture of the evils and  
calamities which ensued; and then pro-  
nounces his "delenda est Carthago"  
against the whole system, in the sweep-  
ing declaration that—"these consequen-  
ces are inherent in the present system—  
they are not influenced by the banks be-  
ing large or small, created by national or  
state governments—they are the results  
of the irresistible laws of trade and credit."  
He follows up this declaration with  
much more about the evils of "a credit  
currency," and the injuries inflicted by  
the resistless laws of a credit currency  
and credit trade," and, finally, after ear-  
nly urging the policy and duty of the  
general government to collect its dues and  
pay its debts in gold and silver, he says,  
very significantly, that its example in so

doing, would serve as "a rallying point  
by which our whole country may be  
brought back to that safe and honored  
standard." Now this certainly sounds  
very much like an exclusive hard money  
currency. It is true that the President,  
in another part of his message, says, that  
"in a country so commercial as ours,  
banks, in some form, will probably al-  
ways exist;" but it is evident from what  
he says, to the same connection, that he  
means to exclude bank circulation, as  
now existing, and if we have banks at  
all, they are to be banks of deposit, con-  
fined in their operations to their specia-  
lities, or something of that sort, which  
would virtually operate to all intents and  
purposes, as an exclusive hard money  
currency.

My purpose now is not to discuss these  
extraordinary opinions and recommendations  
of the President, or to point out the  
ruinous consequences which so total a  
revolution in the monetary system of the  
country would bring with it to every  
class of society, creditors and salaried of-  
ficers, as I have before remarked, alone  
excepted. This has been done with far  
more ability than I can pretend to, by  
one of the ablest and most distinguished  
writers on political economy in our coun-  
try, (and a Virginian, too, I am proud to  
say,) who, though removed from all con-  
nection with party politics, has been so  
startled by the dangerous fallacies of the  
President's message, on subjects to which  
he has devoted the chief studies of his  
life, that he has felt it a duty, from which  
no good citizen is exempt, to aid in ex-  
posing them. You will find his views,  
(without his name, however, which his  
retired and unambitious course of life has  
doubtless caused him to wish to be with-  
held from the public, but which, if known,  
could not fail to draw general attention.)  
in a letter recently addressed to a repre-  
sentative in Congress, and published in the  
Madisonian of the 28th and 30th of last month.  
I commend it to your attentive  
perusal, and I most ardently wish  
that it could be in the hands of every  
reading and reflecting man in the country.

I will not touch upon the topics which  
he has so ably treated; but I cannot for-  
bear to notice the extraordinary and un-  
precedented tone of dictation, and denun-  
ciation, which the President, in the fiery  
zeal with which he is animated for the  
propagation of his favorite schemes, has  
permitted himself to assume in his message  
towards the sovereign states of the Union.  
He indulges in the most vehement ani-  
mations on their system of state pol-  
icy. He invokes a ruthless spirit of ex-  
termination against their Banking Institu-  
tions, "by whose means" he says the  
provisions of the Constitution, authorizing  
Congress "to coin money and regulate  
the value thereof," and prohibiting the  
states "to coin money, emit bills of credit," &c., have been "practically sub-  
verted." He calls upon the states, "from  
whom legislation" he says "these evils  
are especially to ensue," to "enforce the an-  
inflictive execution of the laws" against banks  
which may have suspended specie pay-  
ments, or in other words rigidly to ex-  
act a forfeiture of their charters. After  
these imprecations on the state banks,  
he arraigns the state legislatures for  
"plunging their respective states into em-  
barrassment and debt," telling them that  
"our people will not long be insensible  
to the extent of the burthens entailed  
upon them," and holds up the states to  
the view of the world, for their extravag-  
ance and improvidence, in such a manner  
as cannot fail seriously to prejudice  
their credit, whatever be their resources.  
So vehement is his horror of the credit  
system, that he seems to view, with in-  
instinctive aversion every thing which it  
may have assisted to create, and proceeds  
to denounce those noble and most useful  
state improvements, which have caused  
the recent wilderness of America to "blow  
as the rose," as "splendid but in  
many instances profitless rail roads and  
canals, absorbing the fruits of national in-  
dustry for years to come, and securing to  
plenty no adequate return!" After this  
onslaught on the policy of the states, and  
their institutions and establishments, he  
summons up the spirits and enkindles the  
zeal of his followers for the work of de-  
molition before them, by the war cries of  
"monopoly," "privileged associations,"  
"partial legislation," and tells them that  
"the abuses which they have the power  
peaceably to remedy, are such as have  
elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers  
of blood and the sacrifice of thousands  
of the human race," but that he "hopes  
they will carry through the reform which  
has been so well begun," "submitting to  
temporary sacrifices, however great, to  
ensure their permanent welfare."

Upon what new conception of the  
powers and duties of a Chief Magistrate  
of the Union, the President has felt him-  
self authorized thus to interfere with the  
domestic concerns of the states, and to  
arrange, lecture, and dictate to them in  
regard to matters belonging to their ex-  
clusive jurisdiction, (an interference which  
seems to me to be consolidation in its  
worst form, and if submitted to in this  
instance would be a precedent justifying  
an interference with any other, even the  
most delicate of all the domestic institu-  
tions of the states,) I know not. But  
no reflecting or sober minded man can  
fail to perceive for an instant, the wide  
spread ruin which would ensue to the  
whole country, if this war upon its in-  
dustrious pursuits and its established pol-  
icy and institutions shall continue to be  
prosecuted, in the destructive and fanat-  
ical spirit which the President encourages,  
if he has not infused, into his followers,  
"Great as are the sacrifices," which he  
himself anticipates, they bid defiance even  
to his powers of description. Let those

institutions which supply the currency  
and contribute in so large a degree to up-  
hold the credit of the states, be annihilated  
—let those noble state improvements  
which give value to the products of  
agriculture, and life and animation to  
industry, in creating and opening a way  
to profitable markets, be abandoned and  
suffered to become "a heap of stones,"  
—let the value of every description of  
labour and property be brought down to  
the standard of an exclusive hard money  
currency,—and the imagination may con-  
ceive, but no pen can adequately portray,  
the general scene of desolation and distress  
which will follow. To my mind, the  
most appropriate type of it is presented in  
the ravages of Attila, in the fifth century,  
over the face of the fairest portion of  
Europe. It was the boast of that celebrated  
chieftain, "that the grass never grew  
upon any spot where his horse had trod;"  
and if the destructive doctrines of the  
President shall be carried out, in the spirit  
of his message, he, too, may boast of a  
similar triumph over the prosperity, hap-  
piness, and civilization of his country.

Have we not, already, had some fore-  
taste of the disastrous consequences,  
which the propagation of this spirit and  
these doctrines, is likely to produce, in  
the recent proceedings of the President's  
party in the legislature of one of the most  
powerful states of the Union—I allude to  
Pennsylvania. Under the instigation of  
the President's message, we have seen  
his political friends there bringing in and  
triumphantly carrying through one branch  
of the Legislature, by dint of party disci-  
pline, a bill for forcing a resumption of  
specie payments by the banks within  
sixty days, which, it was understood,  
would have been promptly passed, under  
the same influence, by the other branch.  
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sixty days, which, it was understood,  
would have been promptly passed, under  
the same influence, by the other branch.

see why it should be charged as a  
crime against Gen. Harrison. The  
Enquirer would be delighted to have  
the abolitionists on the side of Martin Van Buren. The truth is, the  
abolitionists have nothing to hope other  
way, from the coming presidential  
contest, for the advancement of their  
views. If they were blind enough to  
entertain any such hope, they would rally  
around Mr. Van Buren, who might be rendered practicable  
if it suited his political purposes. From Gen. Harrison they have  
nothing to hope, for he has never given  
them encouragement. Throwing aside,  
then, all hope of making abolition  
capital out of the election, the  
fanatics will enter upon the canvas  
with the great mass of the people, and  
their preference either way can be  
regarded only as evincing their opinion  
of the qualifications of the candidates  
to promote the general interests of the  
country, without reference to any isolated question.

#### MORE TESTIMONY.

The St. Louis Daily Bulletin, of Fe-  
bruary 25th, says: "It gives us much  
pleasure to state that a county meeting  
has been called, and we now feel assured  
that St. Louis county will give about a  
thousand majority for the Harrison ticket  
at our August election. Since the nomi-  
nation by the Harrison Convention, several  
in this city have come over to our  
ranks, and we hear of similar changes  
throughout the state. We were always  
confident that Gen. Harrison had great  
popularity, but, enthusiastic as we were  
in his support, we had no idea of its  
extent. We believe that he will be elected  
to the Presidency by as large a majority  
as General Jackson was in 1828."

#### POLITICS IN MARYLAND

A letter to the editors from a gentle-  
man of the best information at Annapolis,  
under date of the 4th instant, says—  
"It gives me great pleasure to tell you  
that yesterday a special election was  
held in Caroline county for a member of  
the Senate of this state, to supply a vac-  
ancy, and that it resulted in the choice  
of Mr. Turner, the Whig candidate, by a  
majority of 37 votes. While this se-  
cures, in one branch of our Legislature,  
the ascendancy of the Whigs, and stays  
the destructive arm of the administration  
party, now armed, in the other branch, at  
the dearest and most vital interests of our  
state, it tells, in a voice not to be mis-  
taken, that Maryland, at the next general  
election, will be herself of her spoilers,  
and again be found upon the side of the  
constitution and the laws.

At the election last October, the Ad-  
ministration party elected two of the three  
delegates from Caroline county, and polled  
the greater number of votes.

#### National Intel.

FROM MICHIGAN.

Considering the yet sparse settlement  
of Michigan, and the pecuniary priva-  
tions of the people of that state, (and they  
have been no where, perhaps, so great)  
the number of delegates who assembled at  
the late Whig State Convention indicates  
a state feeling from which a triumphant  
result may be expected at the fall election:  
Extract of a letter from Detroit, dated  
Feb. 25th, 1840.

best

Convention at Ann Arbor that ever  
assembled in the state, six hundred being  
present as delegates. Michigan is good  
for at least three thousand majority for  
the Cincinnati of West. The greatest  
enthusiasm and unanimity were found to  
prevade every part of the state."

The great Ohio Convention.—In our  
last we gave a brief account of the Whig  
Convention in Ohio. We could fill our  
paper with the descriptions of the en-  
thusiastic meeting, which have since come  
to hand. Such a convention was never  
known in this country. Delegates to such bodies sometimes number hundreds;  
but never before did a convention contain  
from 15 to 20,000 delegates.

Among the incidents, we notice, that  
four regular built Log Cabins, with  
chimneys, doors and windows, and well  
roofed, mounted on wheels, and drawn  
by horses, had been brought fifty and a  
hundred miles, with signs at the side of  
the door, of "Hard Cider." In some  
of them fires were burning in the chim-  
neys—twenty and thirty delegates rode  
into the city in each of those houses.

A company of about thirty delegates  
marched together in procession, who  
were soldiers under Gen. Harrison at  
Fort Meigs. The marshal was an old  
man of sixty or seventy years, dressed  
as an old hunter, with a kousack on his  
back, a tin cup, etc.

A delegation of about thirty from one  
county marched by themselves, who had  
recently all been Van Buren men.

#### Fayetteville Observer.

General Harrison.—The desperation  
of the enemies of Gen. Harrison has  
prompted them, among other vile slanders,  
to charge him with cowardice. Happening  
a day or two since to meet with one  
of the old Peterborough Canada volunteers,  
who is a friend of the administration, we  
asked whether or not he believed General  
Harrison to be a coward. "A coward,"  
he replied, "why, in the name of all  
that is wonderful, what put that into  
your head?" We replied  
administration prints have asserted it.

"Well, then," rejoined the veter-  
an, "they have asserted what is false, for a  
braver man than Gen. Harrison never  
lived. I was with him during the most  
trying scenes at Fort Meigs, and he con-  
ducted himself always like a brave, pru-  
dent, and skillful general as he is."

Another Fight, and the Blood Hounds  
again Victorious.—A letter from Garey's  
Ferry, dated March 4, says: "The



## HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, March 19.

### REPUBLICAN WHIG MEETING.

In conformity to previous notice, a meeting of a number of the Republican Whig citizens of Orange county was held at the court house in Hillsborough, on Friday the 18th inst., for the purpose ofconcerting measures for nominating a suitable candidate to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket for this district.

The meeting having been called to order, Catto Campbell, esq. was appointed chairman, and Dennis Hartt and Dr. Edmund Strudwick secretaries.

On motion of Dr. James Webb, it was Resolved, That a committee to consist of five members, be appointed, to meet committees from the counties of Granville and Person, to nominate a candidate for this district to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket.

Messrs. Willie P. Mangum, Harrison Parker, Dr. E. Strudwick, William Lipscomb, and John Ray, sen., were appointed to compose said committee.

Mr. Hugh Waddell addressed to the meeting a few pertinent remarks, in his usual fervent style; in the course of which he suggested the propriety of placing upon our Electoral Ticket men who would be capable and willing to canvass their respective districts, and place before the people such information as would enable them to decide justly upon the great political questions now agitated; and also of inviting an interchange of visits and discussion with the Virginia electors on our northern borders, as proposed by the Virginia convention. He did not propose any instructions to our delegates to the district meeting, but merely threw out these remarks as suggestions which had passed over his mind.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum also addressed the meeting in a few brief remarks, and concluded with offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved.* That the Whig party of Orange will, at the usual period, present a full ticket of candidates, to represent said county, in the Senate and House of Commons of the new legislature.

*Resolved.* That our Whig brethren in the county, of the county, be responsible, in regard to the proper persons to be selected as candidates, and that they convey those wishes through agents to meet at Hillsborough on the Tuesday of the next County Court.

*Resolved.* That in these times of pecuniary distress and general calamity in all the business concerns of the country—the result, not of seasons of drought and diminished crops, but of a deeply disordered and deranged state of public affairs—it is the duty of every good citizen to take that position the public will may assign to him, and to struggle with a true Whig spirit, for the ascendancy of genuine Republicans Whig principles and Whig practices.

On motion it was also

*Resolved.* That it be recommended to the committee from Person, Granville and Orange, to meet at Red Mountain on the last Saturday in April next, for the fulfilment of the duty assigned to them of selecting a candidate for Elector for this district.

H. K. Nash, esq. presented a resolution, expressing in strong terms disapprobation of the insult which Judge Saunders, in his address to the people on Tuesday, had cast upon the editor of the Star, and condemning, also, the action of the Van Buren convention on the subject.

On introducing this resolution Mr. Nash observed, that had the matter rested where it stood on Tuesday evening, he should not have thought it proper to propose any action upon it by this meeting; but he had learned that the Van Buren convention which assembled on Thursday, had passed a resolution, unjustly, as he thought, censuring Mr. McQueen, and thereby had given to the transaction a party character. Mr. McQueen had visited this place as a private citizen, to obtain subscriptions for a literary publication, and had been publicly disgruntled as a member of the Whig party; and he therefore thought it due to him, and to the party, to place the matter in its true light.

P. H. Mangum, esq. objected to the adoption of the resolution. He said, that however much he might favor the sentiments of the resolution, he had no idea of making this personal contest a party concern. Let the Van Buren party do so if they think proper; their cause needs such props; but he hoped the Whig party would not do so, and leave Mr. McQueen to their own battles, as he did.

Giles McBane, esq. remarked, that he entirely concurred in the sentiments advanced in the resolution; but he thought with Mr. Mangum, that the Whig party should have nothing to do with it. Mr. McQueen had been wantonly insulted, and he resented it as a man of warm feelings would be very apt to do in like circumstances. His language might have been rash, impetuous, imprudent; but there was a spirit in his bosom that could not brook an open insult. He defended himself then, and he can do it again.

Mr. Nash made a few remarks in reply, and ably justified the views he took of the matter; but said that in compliance with the advice of some of his friends he would withdraw the resolution; which he accordingly did.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

*Mr. Rives's Letter.*—We have given to-day a large portion of a letter from the Hon. W. C. Rives of Virginia; it will be concluded in our next. In all his statements Mr. Rives is extremely clear and lucid, and displays in strong colors the fatal tendency of the measures of the present administration. Our Whig friends we know will read it with pleasure; and we hope all others will give to the subject it embraces that careful, candid, and impartial reflection which their importance demands.

*The Old Soldier.*—The spirit of the West is strongly indicated by the titles of the papers which have sprung up in various portions of it since the Harrisburg nomination. Among them we see mentioned "The Tippecanoe," edited by James M'Arthur, now upwards of 71 years of age, and one of the gallant spirits who served under Gen. Harrison in the battle field. "The Log Cabin Candidate," is the name of another of these spirited little journals, which we have seen noticed. To these we add "The Old Soldier," published at Springfield, Illinois, the first number of which has been forwarded to us by a friend. The editors are full of confidence and hope; and conclude their address by saying, "we commence our editorial career with the nomination of Gen. Harrison, we shall end it with the announcement of his election to the Presidency in November next."

*The Campaign Progressing.*—We are happy to learn that the sickness in Mr. Morehead's family was not so serious as at first apprehended, and that he has recovered. Both of these gentlemen were at Chatham court this week, and addressed the people. A gentleman tells us that Judge Saunders made the opening speech, and that in the reply Mr. Morehead "ran over him rough-shod"—completely "used him up." From another source we learn, that the Whig cause is going ahead in Chatham, as it is every where else.

*Candid.*—One of the administration members of Congress, who had just voted on the New Jersey case, was addressed in the lobby by a gentleman, not a member, as follows:

"Come, now, Mr. — confess; you have never examined this case; you have never seen the evidence. How then can you vote that these men are entitled to the seats?"

"I know they are good democrats," was the reply, "and that is enough for me!"

A letter from that county to the editor says, "Harrison is gaining ground in Anson. I could mention the names of many who have deserted the Van Buren ranks, and know but one that has left the Whigs. I have seen during Court week, gentlemen from Rowan, Davie and Randolph, who bring cheering news from their respective counties; and in short I hear of nothing discouraging to the Whigs."

We have similar information from an intelligent gentleman from Davidson county. *Fayetteville Observer.*

*The Revenue.*—During the months of Jan. and Feb'y, the revenue secured at New York was only half a million of dollars. For the corresponding months last year, it amounted to more than two millions. The packets from Europe bring very few goods. The freight bill of three of the finest packets is \$10,000. Last year they amounted to \$90,000.

The Hargestown Torchlight says that the laborers on the Franklin Railroad, now in progress of construction, received \$1 per day last fall; they now receive but 75 cents. The laborers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Harper's Ferry, at the commencement of that work received \$1 25 per day—they now receive 62½ cents. And after the suspension of operations on the canal, some weeks ago, hundreds and hundreds of laborers were willing and anxious to work for their boarding, but could not get employment."

### TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

#### IN SENATE.

Wednesday, March 4.

After some debate, the senate agreed to the amendment of the other house to the bill continuing the office of Commissioner of Pensions—reducing the salary from 3000 to 2500 dollars.

Mr. Grundy, chairman of the select committee, addressed the senate for some time on the subject of the assumption of state debts, when he gave way to a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The senate having continued in executive session for some time, the doors were again opened, when the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with the sureties of the late collector of New York, Samuel Swartwout, was considered in committee of the whole, and after a few remarks from Messrs. Wall, Webster, Prentiss and Wright, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Thursday, March 5.

After the presentation of petitions, reports of committees, &c. the consideration of the report of the select committee relative to the assumption of state debts was again resumed, and Mr. Grundy finished his speech. He was briefly replied to by Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Crittenton. At the suggestion of Mr. Webster, the subject was passed over informally, in order to afford Mr. Davis (then indisposed) an opportunity to make some remarks in reply to Mr. Buchanan.

Friday, March 6.

After debating questions of amendment until eight o'clock, the report and resolutions of the select committee on the assumption of state debts, were adopted by the Senate, as originally reported by the committee. The senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, March 9.

The senate was principally occupied in debating a motion, heretofore submitted by Mr. Lumpkin, proposing an adjournment of Congress on the — Monday of May, which debate was terminated for the present by postponing the subject to Monday next.

Tuesday, March 10.

Among the petitions presented to day, was one from a number of citizens of New Jersey, in relation to a bankrupt law; on presenting which, Mr. Wall took occasion to say that the committee on the judiciary was busily engaged in work to ready by the next week.

Several bills were read a third time, and passed.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 4.

Resolutions relative to certain contracts made by the clerk of the house for stationary, and disapproving of the same, were unanimously adopted—yeas 108, nays 0.

Mr. Jones of Virginia, made an ineffectual attempt to make the bill providing for the issue of treasury notes, the order of the day for to-morrow.

The annual message of the President was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Thursday, March 5.

Mr. Campbell, chairman of the committee of elections, made a report, in which, after a long philological disquisition on the import to be given to the terms "lawful" and "forthwith," the committee proceeded to an enumeration of the whole number of votes given, lawful and unlawful; and conclude by declaring that Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, Kille, Cooper and Ryall had received a majority of the lawful votes of the whole state.

Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution which after a preamble referring to evidence which the committee refused to examine, proposed that the report be re-committed.

Mr. Petrikian moved a resolution declaring that the above named gentlemen are entitled to seats, as having received a majority of the votes of the people of New Jersey; and upon this resolution demanded the previous question.

Friday, March 6.

The New Jersey case was again under consideration; but the day was principally spent in discussing points of order.

Saturday, March 7.

The New Jersey case again occupied the day. At times considerable confusion prevailed.

Monday, March 9.

The day was spent in the reception of resolutions; among which was a proposition by Mr. Pope of Kentucky, declar-

ing of the expediency of establishing a National Bank, with a capital of seventy millions of dollars, on a plan somewhat new in its details; and also two or three resolutions concerning the New Jersey contested election, or rather for the prevention and correction of abuses alleged on both sides to be connected with it. These propositions of course lie over.

Tuesday, March 10.

The house this day decided, by a vote of 111 to 81, that Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom; Daniel B. Royal, William R. Cooper and Joseph Kille, have received the greatest number of lawful votes cast in the state of New Jersey, at the election held in that state for representatives in the 26th Congress.

Only 2½ miles 650 feet of this road are curved, leaving the unparalleled amount of 138½ miles of straight road in a total length of 161 miles. One of these straight lines is 47 miles long, others are 5, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 15 miles in length. The shortest radius of curvature used is 5750 feet, and most of the radii are 12, 20, and 30,000 feet—the radius of one curve is 67,240 feet in length, which curve is considered equal to a straight line. The steepest grade on the road is 30 feet per mile—these occur only in approaching the few streams that cross the line—the grades generally are level grades. Locomotives can nowhere else make such performances as on this line—because of its lines and grades as aforesaid.

This road was commenced in October 1836, and completed on the 7th of March 1840.

The work redounds to the credit of the engineer, Major Gwynn—and makes 555 miles of road completed by him, and all, we learn, within estimates.

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The Wilmington and W.

Road, built by Walter Gwynn,

chief engineer, is the longest road

in the world. It has fewer embank

ments, fewer cuts, and fewer curves.

Only 2½ miles 650 feet of this road

are curved, leaving the unparalleled

amount of 138½ miles of straight road

in a total length of 161 miles. One

of these straight lines is 47 miles long,

others are 5, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 15 miles

in length. The shortest radius of

curvature used is 5750 feet, and most

of the radii are 12, 20, and 30,000

feet—the radius of one curve is 67,

240 feet in length, which curve is con

sidered equal to a straight line. The

steepest grade on the road is 30 feet

per mile—these occur only in ap

proaching the few streams that cross

the line—the grades generally are

level grades. Locomotives can

nowhere else make such performances

as on this line—and grades as aforesaid.

Mr. Stanley refused to vote.

Mr. Dromgoole hoped that now the

report of the minority of the committe

would be received by general consent,

and that it, together with the evidence

before the committee, would be ordered

to be printed.

Mr. Botts, in some remarks, observed

until eight o'clock, the report and

resolutions of the select committee on

the assumption of state debts, were adopted by the Senate, as originally reported by the committee.

Friday, March 11.

The House of Representatives yester

day came to a decision, such as it is, upon the contested election from the state of N.

Jersey; a decision against the constitution

of the United States, because it is against

the statutes of the state of New Jersey

made in pursuance of the Constitution;

—against usage founded in reason and pro

## Dissolution.

THE Firm of O. F. LONG & CO. has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call upon O. F. Long and close their accounts, either by cash or bond. He may generally be found at their old stand, now occupied by James Webb, Jr. & Co.

O. F. LONG,  
JAMES WEBB, JR.

January 1. 03—

## New Firm.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of O. F. Long & Co. will continue the mercantile business at their old stand, under the style of JAMES WEBB, JR. & CO. They hope, by close attention to business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive the same liberal share of public patronage which has been heretofore so generously extended towards the late firm of O. F. Long & Co.

JAMES WEBB, JR.  
O. F. LONG,  
JOHN H. WEBB.

January 1. 03—

## Snake Stone.

THE subscriber, living near Milton, N. C., and his mother, Mrs. Martin Painter, living in Halifax county, Virginia, own the celebrated Snake Stone, formerly the property of the late Samuel Painter, of Halifax county, Virginia. These stones have been in the family for the last thirty years, and each of them has been applied to as many persons, both by poisoners reptiles, and dogs known to be mad, and always with entire success. The subscriber does not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a sovereign remedy. Terms of application, when applied to the bite of the Snake or Spider, \$5 is charged; when applied to the bite of the Dog, \$20 is charged; the money refunded if a cure is not effected.

DAVID PINTER.

February 19. 03—

**Consigned to us For Sale,**  
**1500 ORANGES,**  
8 Boxes of RAISINS,  
A quantity of ALMONDS.  
And a parcel of Good Family FLOUR.

The above articles will be sold at reduced prices.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 12. 03—

## Notice.

THE Firm of R. NICHOLS & CO. was dissolved on the first day of January, 1840, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by R. Nichols.

R. NICHOLS,  
P. JONES,  
C. J. JONES, JR.

February 5. 03—

## Typeographical Notice.

PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman interested in the printing business in either of the States named, as he is very anxious to plant his press, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, will be with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "G. P. Q. Hills."

Will the Raleigh Standard, Register, and Star, and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige A PRINTER.

Jan 26, 1840.

**Choice Liquors, &c.**

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,

" Holland Gin,

" Jamaica Rum,

Madeira,

Port,

Malaga,

Muscat,

Claire,

London Brown Stout,

Pale Ale,

Irish Whiskey,

Lemon Syrup,

Lime Juice,

Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRIAGES and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 03—

**Confectionaries, &c.**

MRS. VASSEUR has just received for sale, a Fresh Supply of the following articles:

Candies,

Soda Crackers,

Butter Crackers,

Ship Bread,

Scotch Herring,

Cocoa Nuts,

Chewing Tobacco,

A variety of Choice Sugars.

ALSO,

French Jujube Paste, good for coughs and colds.

The above articles will be found to be of excellent quality.

November 6. 03—

**OCEOLA.**

THIS splendid Stallion, descended from the Archie and Dion stock, will make his third stand at his own stable, near the Almance Factory, Orange, this colt is promising, large, and well formed for service and any race.

MICHAEL HOLT.

February 18. 03—

**Shoes! Shoes!!**

PARKER & NELSON

WE have just received

400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.

300 do. Men's do. do.

150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 29. 03—

94—

**Job Printing,**

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

February 26.

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O. F. LONG,  
JAMES WEBB, JR.

January 1. 03—

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JAMES WEBB, JR.  
O. F. LONG,  
JOHN H. WEBB.

January 1. 03—

## CALM RETREAT

### Female Academy.

THIS institution has been in successful operation for two sessions, under the management of Miss SPENCER, a young lady of superior qualifications, from the North, and she has given universal satisfaction to all, as well pupils as parents and guardians, who have favored her with their patronage. The Academy is situated in Caswell county, N. C. five miles south of Brown's Store, in a healthy and a very retired situation, and affords every facility for a thorough and accomplished female education, and is entirely worthy of the attention of those who may wish their daughters educated in a very superior style.

The following are the terms:

The first class embraces Anthropegy, Penmanship and Reading, \$5 per session of five months.

2d Class—English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps, and Arithmetic, \$7.50.

3d Class—Embracing the higher branches of English Literature, \$9.50.

For Drawing, Painting, and the various kinds of Ornamental Needle-work, \$6 additional.

The next session will commence on the 3d of February.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate any number of young ladies with good board, at \$5 per month. Good board can be had in the neighborhood at from 4 to \$6 per month.

Letters addressed to the subscriber, Brown's Store, Caswell county, N. C. upon the subject of the Academy, will meet with prompt attention.

ANTHONY WILLIAMSON.

January 14. 93—

THE Raleigh Star and Standard will interest every other week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

**NEW WATCHES,**  
Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

LEMUEL LYNCH,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.

Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.

Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.

Silver Specacles, plated and steel, assortied.

Button Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.

Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.

Shell and Tis Musick Boxes.

Fine Hodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.

Silver Thimbles, Money Purse, and Pocket Books.

Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

Silver Plated Candle Ticks, Snuffers and Trays.

Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pictures.

Ladies' ditto.

Silver Levers, English and French Watches.

Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.

Fine Gold Guard Chains.

Gold Seals and Keys.

Miniature Cases.

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.

Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.

Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.

Silver Specacles, plated and steel, assortied.

Button Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.

Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.

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Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pictures.

Ladies' ditto.

Silver Levers, English and French Watches.

Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.

Fine Gold Guard Chains.

Gold Seals and Keys.

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